THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1829. NO. 14.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.
ALSO
300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.
And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.
J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,
HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.
WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829 —tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,
HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.
and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.
☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.
Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.
ALSO,
A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.
The copyright of this calculation is secured.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.
S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Soke's Run.
N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.
Id. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.
DOCT. C. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.
Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.
Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.
FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.
For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
April 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,
AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.
A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.
All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.
Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary
THE subscribers have recently published J. Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures.—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*, containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.
P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,
No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,
EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.
Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

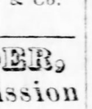
THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.
Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,
These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.
WM. & THOS. ADAIR.
Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.
THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.
S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
REFER TO
Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee: Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain.—Cincinnati.
January 27, 1829.—1y.

S. Baird & Co.
INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.
S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.
They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.
Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale,
THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.



Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.
Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.
THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.
HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.
300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 21, 1829.

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*
Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.
Sept. 18.—tf.

WALLACE & BIGGINS,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 39, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of
WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,
of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.
Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.
June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,
HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.
All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.
Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,
LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—
HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.
Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.
CHARLES N. BANCKER,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. on Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.
Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.
A. B. SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m
A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.
FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town
August 25, 1826—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.
SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WARE HOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also
Towne's Diaper Table Linen.
Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.
GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.
300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } **SUGAR,**
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 17, 1829.—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER
Wholesale Druggists,
HAVE just received, at their Warehouse No. 73, *Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of
DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.
Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 1829.—wtf.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executrix, viz.
No 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.
No 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.
No 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.
☞For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.
December 15, 1826—tf

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse.
WOOD STREET.
Thomas G. Gaylord
IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.
He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.
Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.
Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.
THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of
COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,
Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.
Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and
Velvet Bordering.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.
THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,
Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths,
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured TILES of a superior quality for sale as above

Second Hand Clothing.
A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by
A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.
Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

FOR SALE,
THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.
If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.
For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM HERDMAN
June 23, 1829.—tf.

J. HANSON,
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,
IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.
All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.
PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.
BOOKS.
The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.
Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.
HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of
Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.
All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.
April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.
THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.
Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.
Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.
It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.
P. SHOENBERGER & SON.
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.
Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.
I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.
JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.
THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post Office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools, those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10 from 900 to 1000 spindles.
PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250 } Including Patent.
For one of 10 do 275 }
The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.
ALFRED JENKS.
Oct. 28, 1828. ——1yep.*

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,
ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.
Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, ISAAC LIGHTNER, JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.
March 27—tf.

SMITHS' VICES,
A VERY superior article of the above, just received, and for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood-streets
August 11.—3mo

EDUCATION.
MY EVENING SCHOOL will be open for the reception of Students, on Wednesday, the 14th instant.
☞Apply at the School Room, No. 56, Third Street.—Terms moderate.
JOHN M'NEVIN, *Instructor.*
Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1829.—tf

PROSPECTUS
OF the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE.
The Chronicle is published at the seat of government of Pennsylvania; supports democratic republican principles; advocated the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson for the Presidency, and is the advocate of his administration, the republican policy of which, as indicated by its measures, fully justifies the confidence reposed in the President by the American people.
The Chronicle has been, and will continue to be, the steady supporter of Internal Improvement and Domestic Manufactures.
During the session of the State Legislature, succinct, impartial, and faithful accounts of the proceedings of that body, reported by one of its editors, is furnished by the Chronicle.
TERMS OF THE CHRONICLE.
This paper is published *twice a week* during the session of the State Legislature, and *once a week* during the remainder of the year, at Three Dollars per annum, payable in advance.
For *six months*, including the session of the Legislature, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance. For the session alone, Two Dollars in advance.
No subscriber can discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid. Oct. 27.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

PRIVATE BOARDING SCHOOL,
HAGERS-TOWN.
MISS INGLIS'S Private Boarding School will re-open on Monday, the 2d of November. The Session then commencing, will embrace the whole scholastic year of ten months; this method being thought preferable to the division of the year into two Sessions, as heretofore.
Young ladies are boarded, and instructed in the various branches of an English Education taught in the most respectable Female Seminaries, for $150 for the whole term, and at the rate of $170 for any period less than the whole term; and no additional charges are made for bed, bedding, washing, ironing, fuel, lights, &c. Payment made half in advance on entering, and the remainder at the close of the year. No pupil received for less than half a year.
For the French and Spanish languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Lacework, an extra charge is made.
Books, Music, and Stationary furnished at a moderate advance on the wholesale price.
October 6, 1829.—1m

NOTICE.
JAMES KERR, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having this day executed an assignment to the subscribers, of all his real property, and all the goods, wares and merchandise, which are in his store, or elsewhere, for the purpose of sale, and also, all his actions, rights of action, claims and demands whatsoever, for the benefit of and in trust for such of his creditors residing in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as shall, within thirty days from the date thereof, sign a release of the said James Kerr, from all actions, rights of action, and demands, whatsoever. Public notice is hereby given, that the assignment may be seen on application to either of the subscribers residing in Pittsburgh, or to Alexander M'Clurg, of the city of Philadelphia, Merchant.
WM. BELL,
DAVID KING,
GEORGE FARIS.
Oct. 16—6t.

NEW MUSIC.—PIANO FORTES.
W. R. COPPOCK has received, and for sale, at his Music Room, 39 Second-st. opposite the Post Office, two elegant Piano Fortes, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hale, New York; which, for quality of tone, and evenness of touch, are not equalled in this place. Also, a choice collection of MUSIC, comprising all the new and fashionable Songs, Marches, Rondos, Variations, &c. &c. of New York and Boston; the whole will be disposed of at the original price.
Ladies wishing to obtain music, can hear the same played over before purchasing.
Mr. Coppock's class for Young Ladies on the Piano Forte, with singing, is now commencing.—Application to be made as above.
N. B.—Piano Fortes tuned.
October 6, 1829.—tf

NOW OPENING,
A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,
From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.
Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.
WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

SHOES & LEATHER.
JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,
Has just received a general assortment of
BOOTS & SHOES,
Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.
ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*
LEATHER,
Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 25—tf t.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1829.

☞ We are pleased to see, by the New York papers of the 26th ult. that Mr. STUART, the European Agent, is among the passengers per the packet ship Silas Richards, from Liverpool. We may expect him in Pittsburgh about the first of December.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG,—I beg leave, through the medium of the Gazette, to notice a paragraph which appeared in the Statesman of the 4th inst. announcing me as Mrs. Royall's agent for the disposal of her "*Pennsylvania.*" I cannot comprehend Mr. Butler's motive for this gratuitous notice. He certainly does not wish to say that I am an admirer and voluntary vender of Mrs. Royall's book. If he does, he does so without *cause* or *authority*.

My only agency connected with her publication, is simply this:—When Mrs. Royall was here, I treated her as I would any other old and lonely female—with respect and civility; and as Mr. Reeside, mail contractor, generously transported her box of books from Washington City to this place, free of charge, and she not knowing any person here, except myself, who would receive them immediately on their arrival, and at the same time take the trouble of repacking and sending them to her several agents, the box was directed to me, and I have, in compliance with her request, made the distribution. Messrs. Holdship & Son, and Johnston & Stockton, are the venders for the "Pennsylvania."

Yours, respectfully,

W. EICHBAUM.

For the Gazette.

MR. AUDUBON, who has devoted so much time and talent to the Birds of the United States, passed through our city yesterday. His splendid work on the Birds of America is now publishing in England, under the auspices of him who was once said to be the most finished gentleman in Europe.—France has set her seal and her royal patronage to this *chef d'ouvre* of the arts, acknowledging that where Liberty is, the arts and sciences flourish.—Since Mr. Audubon's return from Europe, his industry has not deserted him: the gun and the pencil have been employed, and what the former procured, the latter has depicted. The trees, plants, and flowers, on which the birds are placed, are so correctly drawn, that all acquainted with botany must know what they represent; and vivid as is the coloring, it is so natural, that nature's self, and not a delineation, appears before you. The grouping of the birds is so perfect, that it may truly be said, "He has painted the history of the feathered race." T. J.

For the Gazette.

ESSAYS

ON THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM, INTRODUCTORY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEMALE MONITORIAL SCHOOL IN PITTSBURGH.—No. V.

"See the foud child, by Nature's kindly law,
Pleas'd with a rattle, tickled with a straw."

There is nothing on earth so nearly allied to the brightest conceptions we can form of innocence and loveliness as a little child—a babe, reposing near the maternal fountain whence it derives its sustenance—the consecrated centre of its instinctive associations. Here its returning wants are supplied, its griefs alleviated, its joys multiplied, its affections encouraged. Here, if the dawn of reason does not begin, it is certainly first discerned, and objects of curiosity are here presented to the notice of the young novitiate in human experience. These are intended by the mother merely to hush the cries, and quiet the uneasiness of her infant, by diverting the current of its feelings. But they are instrumental also in developing the mind, and bringing forth the germs of thought. This is the beginning of education though not intended as such. The mother means one thing—to please. Nature contemplates more than one—to please and instruct.

At the age of twelve or fourteen months, the boy is weaned. By this change in his habits and condition, he is introduced into a more enlarged sphere of observation, in which, if nature is suffered still to profit by the mother's innocent indulgences, the fund of his ideas will be augmented, and, consequently, his mind improved. But, as is commonly the case, she, heretofore so assiduous to please her infant, by multiplying objects of curiosity adapted to its capacity, feels relieved of a burden; more especially, if he can walk, and, in a measure, take care of himself. She therefore leaves him to seek out objects for his gratification through the medium of his own casual experience; her principal solicitude being to protect him from danger, and preserve his health. The child now becomes a cosmopolite in miniature, within the precincts of a room twenty feet square. Nature directs all his movements. Curiosity is on the alert. Every sense is excited, and to gratify the senses every moment is employed. Nothing escapes the notice of the little plunderer. He ransacks every corner and crevice of the room in search of something new. Some things are handled, others tasted, and all examined with seeming philosophical inquisitiveness. No one, however accompanies him to ply his understanding with objects suited to his capacity, and the organs of speech, with their appropriate names; it being understood that the child can articulate imperfectly. The consequence is an indiscriminate familiarity with all objects within his vision or grasp, without a clear preception of any. But the outward forms of things soon cease to create surprise, and administer gratification; yet nature, intent on variety, stimulates the curiosity of the child to find out some novelty which has not heretofore met his observation; and failing in this, he tries to displace objects in order to gratify the predominant propensity. Therefore, at one time, perhaps the father's ink-bottle is upset; at another, the mother's ribands, caps, and laces, are strown about the room, in dismal confusion, and the bantling is found triumphing in the midst of his trophies. The hue and cry of *mischief* is now raised against the urchin; and, in some form or other, nature, uninstructed nature, must do penance for her innocent extravagances.

By thus neglecting the mental culture of her child, let it not be supposed that the mother feels less anxious than formerly for its welfare. Parents in general have no idea of the process which nature points out for the development of the infant mind; and the reason is obvious. The common method of education contemplates no such object, and till within a few years, no other was known. Or, if a system analogous to the monitorial, was ever in vogue till lately, it must have prevailed before the dark ages; and that something like it was adopted in both Greece and Rome, there are substantial reasons for believing. But since the seventh century of the christian era, the unnatural and defective plan of juvenile instruction, which at present obtains, has been continued with but a few modifications. Hence it is reasonable to expect, that parents would be controlled by their own convictions of propriety, however erroneous, with respect to the education of their offspring.

From this digression, let us return to our little rummager; and where do we find him now? The mother, to get him out of her way, and keep him from mischief, has sent him to school; and there, under the discipline of the rod, he has become an abecedarian. How mute the little trembler sits under the vociferous threatenings of punishment, if he do not "keep his seat, and mind his book!" Having mixed with other children, and imitated their articulations, he has learned to pronounce the names of particular things, though not however without having first become familiar with the things themselves. But at school, he is tasked with the mechanism of mere sounds; the organs of speech are forced and contorted to compass the elementary vocal formation of letters; nature is urged out of there proper sphere, and compelled to become familiar with what is inimical to intellectual improvement; till at length, a certain demure deportment marks the child, which is taken as demonstrative evidence of a favorable change both in mind and character. N. R SMITH.

EXTRACT.

But the same communication which had been opened for the benefit, was soon abused for the injury, of mankind. In a period of one hundred and ninety years, the Russians made four attempts to plunder the treasures of Constantinople: the event was various, but the motive, the means, and the object, were the same in these naval expeditions. The Russian traders had seen the magnificence and tasted the luxury of the city of the Cæsars. A marvellous tale, and a scanty supply, excited the desires of their savage countrymen; they envied the gifts of nature which their climate denied; they coveted the works of art which they were too lazy to imitate and too indigent to purchase: the Varangian princes unfurled the banners of piratical adventure, and their bravest soldiers were drawn from the nations that dwelt in the northern isles of the ocean: The image of their naval armaments was revived in the last century, in the fleets of the Cossacks, which issued from the Borysthenes, to navigate the same seas, for a similar purpose. The Greek appellation of *monoxyla*, or single canoes, might be justly applied to the bottom of their vessels. It was scooped out of the long stem of a beech or willow, but the slight and narrow foundation was raised and continued on either side with planks, till it attained the length of sixty, and the height of twelve, feet. These boats were built without a deck, but with two rudders and a mast; to move with sails and oars; and to contain from forty to seventy men, with their arms, and provisions of fresh water and salt fish. The first trial of the Russians was made with two hundred boats; but when the national force was exerted, they might arm against Constantinople a thousand or twelve hundred vessels. Their fleet was not much inferior to the royal navy of Agamemnon, but it was magnified in the eyes of fear to ten or fifteen times the real proportion of its strength and numbers. Had the Greek emperors been endowed with foresight to discern, and vigor to prevent, perhaps they might have sealed with a maritime force the mouth of the Borysthenes. Their indolence abandoned the coast of Anatolia to the calamities of a piratical war, which, after an interval of six hundred years, again infested the Euxine; but as long as the capital was respected, the sufferings of a distant province escaped the notice of the prince and the historian. The storm which had swept along from the Phasis and Trebizond at length burst on the Bosphorus of Thrace; a strait of fifteen miles, in which the rude vessels of Russia might have been stopped and destroyed by a more skilful adversary. In their first enterprise, under the princess of Kiow, they passed without opposition, and occupied the port of Constantinople in the absence of the emperor Michael, the son of Theophilus. Through a crowd of perils he landed at the palace stairs, and immediately repaired to the church of the Virgin Mary. By the advice of the patriarch, her garment, a precious relic, was drawn from the sanctuary and dipped in the sea; and a seasonable tempest, which determined the retreat of the Russians, was devoutly ascribed to the mother of God. The silence of the Greeks may inspire some doubt of the truth, or at least of the importance, of the second attempt by Oleg, the guardian of the sons of Ruric. A strong barrier of arms and fortifications defended the Bosphorus; they were eluded by the usual expedient of drawing the boats over the isthmus, and this simple operation is described in the national chronicles, as if the Russian fleet had sailed over dry land with a brisk and favorable gale. The leader of the third armament, Igor, the son of Ruric, had chosen a moment of weakness and decay, when the naval powers of the empire were employed against the Saracens. But if courage be not wanting, the instruments of defence are seldom deficient. Fifteen broken and decayed gallies were boldly launched against the enemy: but instead of the single tube of Greek fire usually planted on the prow, the sides and stern of each vessel were abundantly supplied with that liquid combustible. The engineers were dexterous; the weather was propitious; many thousand Russians, who chose rather to be drowned than burnt, leaped into the sea; and those who escaped to the Thracian shore were inhumanly slaughtered by the peasants and soldiers. Yet one third of the canoes escaped into shallow water; and the next spring Igor was again prepared to retrieve his disgrace and claim his revenge. After a long peace, Jaroslaus, the great-grandson of Igor, resumed the same project of a naval invasion. A fleet, under the command of his son, was repulsed at the entrance of the Bosphorus by the same artificial flames. But in the rashness of pursuit the vanguard of the Greeks was encompassed by an irresistible multitude of boats and men; their provision of fire was probably exhausted; and twenty-four gallies were either taken, sunk, or destroyed.

Yet the threats or calamities of a Russian war were more frequently diverted by treaty than by arms. In these naval hostilities, every disadvantage was on the side of the Greeks; their savage enemy afforded no mercy; his poverty promised no spoil; his impenetrable retreat deprived the conqueror of the hopes of revenge; and the pride or weakness of empire indulged an opinion, that no honor could be gained or lost in the intercourse with Barbarians. At first their demands were high and inadmissible three pounds of gold for each soldier or mariner of the fleet: the Russian youth adhered to the design of conquest and glory; but the counsels of moderation were recommended By the hoary sages. "Be content," "they said, with the liberal offers of Cæsar; is it "not far better to obtain without a combat, the "possession of gold, silver, silks, and all the ob"jects of our desires? Are we sure of victory? Can "we conclude a treaty with the sea? We do not "tread on the land; we float on the abyss of wa"ter, and a common death hangs over our heads." The memory of these Arctic fleets that seemed to descend from the Polar circle, left a deep impression of terror on the Imperial city. By the vulgar of every rank, it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus, was secretly inscribed with a prophecy, how the Russians, in the last days, should become masters of Constantinople. In our own time, a Russian armament, instead of sailing from the Borysthenes, has circumnavigated the continent of Europe; and the Turkish capital has been threatened by a squadron of strong and lofty ships of war, each of which with its naval science and thundering artillery, could have sunk or scattered an hundred canoes such as those of their ancestors. Perhaps the present generation may yet behold the accomplishment of the prediction, of a rare prediction, of which the style is unambiguous and the date unquestionable.

From the Boston Patriot.

"*Honor thy Father and thy Mother, that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.*"

Soon after the decease of the venerated John Adams we mentioned that in his will he had among other liberal bequests given a large legacy to aid the erection of a new house of public worship in Quincy. Since that time a beautiful church has been built, of Quincy granite, in a style of architecture creditable not only to that town but to the Commonwealth. During the past summer ex-president John Quincy Adams directed the construction of an appropriate Monument to the memory of the venerable John Adams and his excellent consort, to be placed in the Quincy church, as the most appropriate locality for a memorial of one, whose life had been devoted to his country, and whose purse had ever been opened most liberally to aid the sacred cause of social improvement, true liberty and independence, and moral and religious instruction.

On Thursday last, the Monument having been completed, was placed in its appropriate place in the church. It is a plain and simple design, consisting of a Tablet, having recessed pilasters at the sides, with a base moulding and cornice: the whole supported by trusses at the base. The material of which it is made, is Italian marble, and the whole is surmounted by a bust of fine Carrara marble, from the chisel of our promising artist, Mr. Greenough, now at Rome.

The design for the Monument was furnished by Alpheus Carey of this city, and the work executed by Messrs. Carey & Dickinson, in a manner which does them much credit. The erection of the monument was superintended by Mr. Dickinson, and appears to be put up in a neat and permanent manner.

The inscriptions, copies of which are annexed, are unusually well executed. They will amply repay any one for a pilgrimage to Quincy. He who visits these testimonials to departed worth, placed in the temple of the Great Giver of good, who peruses the memorials which FILIAL PIETY has inscribed upon their tombs; and who feel that in the good they had achieved, they have left a monument more perdurable than the skilful executed marble that he admires, must go home a better man, with his affections purified and his patriotism more elevated and devoted.

LIBERTATEM AMICITIAM FIDEM RETINES.
D. O. M.
Beneath these Walls
Are deposited the Mortal Remains of
JOHN ADAMS.
Son of John and Susanna (Boylston) Adams,
Second President of the United States,
Born 19-30 October, 1735.
On the fourth of July 1776
He pledged his Life, Fortune and Sacred Honor
To the INDEPENDENCE OF HIS COUNTRY.
On the third of September 1783
He affixed his Seal to the definitive Treaty with
Great Britain
Which acknowledged that Independence,
And consummated the redemption of his Pledge.
On the fourth of July 1826
He was summoned
To the Independence of Immortality
And to the JUDGMENT OF HIS GOD.
This House will bear witness to his Piety;
This Town, his Birth-place, to his Munificence;
History to his Patriotism;
Posterity to the Depth and Compass of his Mind.

At his Side
Sleeps till the Trump shall Sound
ABIGAIL,
His beloved and only Wife,
Daughter of William and Elizabeth (Quincy) Smith,
In every Relation of Life, a Pattern
Of Filial, Conjugal, Maternal and Social Virtue.
Born 11-22 November 1744.
Deceased 28 October 1818,
Aged 74.

Married 25 October 1764.
During an union of more than half a Cetury
They survived, in Harmony of Sentiment, Principle and Affection
The Tempests of Civil Commotion
Meeting undaunted, and surmounting
The Terrors and Trials of that Revolution
Which secured the Freedom of their Country;
Improved the Condition of their time;
And brightened the Prospects of Futurity
To the Race of Man upon Earth.

PILGRIM.
From Lives thus spent thy earthly Duties learn:
From Fancy's Dreams to active Virtue turn:
Let Freedom, Friendship, Faith, thy Soul engage,
And serve like them, thy Country and thy Age.

TOM SHERIDAN.

Tom Sheridan, (who to kindness of heart and sweetness of disposition, added social talents, which if not of the high and commanding order of his father's, were infinitely more agreeable to those who knew him,) used to tell a story *for* and *against* himself, which we shall take leave to relate.

He was staying at poor Lord Craven's, at Benham,) or rather at Hampstead,) and one day proceeded on a shooting expedition, like Hawthorn, with only "his dog and his gun," on foot, and unattended by companion or keeper: the sport was bad, the birds were few and shy—and he walked and walked in search of game, till he unconsciously entered the domains of a neighboring squire.

A very short time after, he perceived advancing towards him, at the top of his speed, a jolly, comfortable looking gentleman, followed by a servant, armed, as it appears, for conflict. Tom took up a position, and awaited the approach of the enemy.

"Halloo! you sir," said the squire, when within half earshot, "what are you doing here, sir, eh!"

"I'm shooting, sir," said Tom.

"Do you know where you are, sir," said the squire.

"I am here, sir," said Tom.

"Here, sir," said the squire, growing angry, "and do you know where here is, sir! These, sir, are *my* manors; what d'ye think of that, sir, eh."

"Why, sir, as to your manners," said Tom, "I can't say they seem ovar agreeable."

"I don't want any jokes, sir," said the squire, —"I hate jokes. Who are you—what are you."

"Why, sir," said Tom, "my name is Sheridan—I am staying at Lord Craven's—I have come out for sport—I have not had any, and I am not aware that I am trespassing."

"Sheridan!" said the squire, cooling a little—"oh from Lord Craven's eh! Well sir, I could not know *that*—I—"

"No," said Tom, "but you need not have been in a passion."

"Not in a passion, Mr. Sheridan!" said the squire, "you do not know what these preserves have cost me, and the pains and trouble I have been at with them; it's all very well for you to talk, but if you were in my place, I should like to know what you would say on such an occasion!"

"Why sir," said Tom, "if I were in *your* place, underall the circumstances, I should say—I am convinced Mr. Sheridan, you did not mean to annoy me, and, as you look a good deal tired, perhaps you will come up to my house and take some refreshment."

The squire was hit hard by this nonchalence, and, (as the newspapers say) 'it is needless to add,' acted upon Sheridan's suggestion.

"So far," said poor Tom, "the story tells *for* me—now you shall hear the sequel."

"After having regaled himself at the squire's house, and having said five hundred more good things than he swallowed, having delighted the host, and more than half won the affections of his wife and daughters, the sportsman proceeded on his return homewards.

In the course of his walk, he passed through a farm-yard, in the front of the farm-house was a green, and in the centre of the green, was a pond —in the pond were ducks innumerable swimming and diving; on its verdant banks a motley group of gallant cocks and pert partlets, picking and feeding; the farmer was leaning over the hatch of the barn, which stood near two cottages on one side of the green.

Tom hated to go back with an empty bag; and having failed in his attempts at higher game, it struck him as a good joke, to ridicule the exploits of the day himself, in order to prevent any one else from doing it for him, and he thought to carry home a certain number of the domestic inhabitants of the pond, and its vicinity would serve the purpose admirably. Accordingly he goes up to the farmer, and accosts him very civilly.

"My good friend," says Tom, "I'll make you an offer."

"Of what, zur?" said the farmer.

"Why," replies Tom, "I've been out all day fagging after birds, and hav'nt had a shot—now, both my barrels are loaded—I should like to take home something; what then shall I give you to let me have a shot with each barrel at those ducks and fowls—I standing here, and to have whatever I kill?"

"What sort of shot are you?" said the farmer.

"Fairish! fairish!" said Tom.

"And to *have* all you kill?" said the farmer—"eh?"

"Exactly so," said Tom."

"Half a guinea," said the farmer.

"That's too much said Tom; "I'll tell you what I'll do—I'll give you a seven shilling piece, which happens to be all the money I have in my pocket."

"Well, hand it over," said the man.

The payment was made. Tom, true to his bargain; took his post by the barn door, and let fly with one barrel, and then with the other, and such a quacking, and splashing, and screaming, and fluttering, had never been seen before.

Away ran Tom, and, delighted with his success, picked up first a hen, then a chicken, then fished out a dying duck or two, and so on, till he numbered eight head of domestic game, with which his bag was completely distended.

"Those were right good shots, Sir," said the farmer. "Yes," said Tom, "eight ducks and fowls are more than you bargained for, old fellow—worth rather more than seven shillings—eh?"

"Why, yes," said the man, "I think they be—but what do I care for that? *they are none of them mine.*"

"Here," said Tom, "I was once in my life *beaten*, and made off as fast as I could, for fear the right owner of my game might make his appearance—not but that I could have given the fellow that took me in, seven times as much as I did, for his cunning ann coolness."

From Levasseur's Voyage of Lafayette to America.

BARON STEUBEN.

A deputation came from the county of Oneida, to invite the General to lay the corner Stone of a Monument, to the memory of Baron Steuben, which he was obliged to decline, owing to the necessity he was under, of going in the shortest possible time to Bunker Hill.

The regret, says the writer of the Journal, was so much the more lively and sincere, as he, perhaps, more than any one else, could appreciate the rare qualities, and the noble character of Baron Steuben, who had partaken with him the toils and the dangers of the Campaign of Virginia.

Frederick William Steuben, born in Prussia, in the Summer of 1735, was destined to the career of the army. His education was altogether military, and he entered the service at a favorable moment. —His intelligence, his well-proved courage, and his zeal in the accomplishment of his duties, escaped not the penetration of the Great Frederick, who advanced him rapidly, and attached him particularly to his person. The young Steuben waited not to profit by the lessons of his illustrious master, and to gain for himself a brilliant reputation amongst the greatest Generals of that Epoch. But neither the glories that he had acquired, nor the favors of the greatest King of the age, could balance in his heart the love of liberty. From the moment that he learned that the American Colonies, throwing off the despotism of the Metropolis, prepared themselves to maintain their independence by force of arms—he determined to cross the Ocean, and come to offer them his services; declaring he was ambitious of no higher honor than that of combating, as a volunteer, for the good cause, and that he would except neither of grade nor pay, before having proofs of his devotion.

This noble, disinterested readiness, and the services that he rendered to the American Army, procured for him the friendship of Washington, and the confidence of Congress, by whom he was elected to the rank of a Major General. His simplicity and his moderation, equalled his skill and his bravery. After peace, wishing to enjoy the benefits of that liberality, to the conquest of which he had so gloriously contributed, he returned to Oneida County, to the lands which were given to him by Congress, and there, cultivating in solitude his mind and his fields, he waited with Philosophy the approach of death, who came to deprive him of existence, somewhat suddenly, in the year 1795, aged 60 years. According to his wish, expressed in his testament, he was enveloped in his cloak, placed in a simple coffin of wood, and buried without an inscription, or a stone to indicate the place of interment. There he reposed for many years, in a thick wood near his house, when his ashes were menaced with profanation, by the opening of a public road across his property. Col. Walker, his ancient friend, begged to have them gathered, and the inhabitants of Oneida resolved to shut them up in a monument, as a durable expression of their gratitude and esteem for the old Prussian General.

Lafayette's departure from Utica—Scene between him and the son of OUEKCHEKAETA, *an Indian Chief who had accompanied him to Europe after the revolutionary war.*

The cannon—signal of the departure of the National Host—had already resounded twenty-four times, the packet boat, which was to conduct him to Schenectady, was prepared, and the people crowding upon the wharves, and at every point, traversed by the canal, waited in silence his departure. When he had embarked, and our light vessel, drawn by superb white horses, had begun to glide upon the water, a triple acclamation expressed the last adieus of the inhabitants of Utica; and the children standing upon the bridges, covered him with flowers as he passed. Standing at the bow of the boat, his head uncovered, the General answered by signs of gratitude, to the noble testimonies of esteem from the people. Witnesses of this touching scene, his son and I stood near him, partaking in turn the enthusiasm of the people, and the happiness of him who was the object of it; when, all at once, our attention was attracted by the cries of a man, who followed the boat, running on the shore, and making signs to arrest it.—His copper-colored skin, his body half naked, his barbarous ornaments—told us he was an Indian. Though his intention was manifestly to board us, our Captain, Maj. Swartwout, did not judge it proper to stop on such account.

The Indian then collecting all his strength, accelerated his motion with such swiftness, that he quickly passed far ahead of us, and waited on the last bridge beyond the village. At the moment we passed under the bridge, he leaped upon the vessel, and fell on his feet, in the midst of us with admirable equipose—"*On est Kayerda! Je veux voir Kayerda.*"—"Where is the great white Warrior? I wish to see the great white Warrior,"—he exclaimed with agitation. They showed him the General. His physiognomy and his countenance, expressed the highest satisfaction.—"*Je suis fils de Ouekchekaeta.*"—"I am son of Ouekchekaeta," cried he, in offering his hand—"Of him who loved you so much, that he followed you to your country, when you returned after the great war. My father has often spoken to me of you, and I am rejoiced to see you."

The General had already learned, that Ouekchekaeta had been dead for some years, and was very glad to meet his son, who appeared to be about 24 years of age. He made him sit down, entertained him some, and made him very happy, by giving him some dollars at the moment of his quitting us. The young Indian was under no greater embarrassment in getting out from the boat, than he had been in entering it. Ten feet separated us from the side of the Canal; he cleared this space with the lightness of a squirrel, and disappeared in an instant. This singular visit excited much the curiosity of the many witnesses to it; and the General readily satisfied it, by recounting the History of Ouekchekaeta, whom he had carried to Europe, in 1778, and who, quickly disgusted with civilization, returned with joy to the wild forests of his nativity. *Ibid.*

Gigantic Steamboat.—About eighteen months ago, we published an account of an immense steamboat which was being constructed at the Hague. This vessel has left the river Maas, for the coast of England. She is two hundred and fifty feet long. When she was launched, she hung when going off the slips, and three or four days elapsed before she got fairly off.—This gave the French an opportunity to crack a joke—they said "our Dutch neighbors surpass all other nations in the size of their steamboats, having built one so long, that it was several days running off the stocks!"

This vessel has cost 100,000*l*. She is to ply between the Hague and Batavia.—The object for sending her to the coast of England, is to try her strength, previously to her being despatched to Batavia. She has four masts, and is 50 feet three inches in the beam.

From the National Journal

The Post Office Department.—The following letter from the successor of that excellent officer Abraham Bradley, has recently been addressed to Mr. Reynolds, a Postmaster at Neville, Clermont county, Ohio. It seems that the predecessor of Mr. Reynolds had been removed by Gen. Jackson to make room for him:

POST OFFICE DEP'T, OFF. OF APP'TS.
October 2d, 1829.

SIR: The Postmaster General directs me to say, that in *reinstating* Mr. Larkin, which is this day ordered, no disrespect nor reflection whatever is felt or intended towards you, as he is re-appointed on *the inference that you decline;* it being represented that your friends obtained your appointment without your consent, and that you do not wish to take charge of the office; *especially as the old P. M. has the good wishes of the* WHOLE POPULATION, *and has not been complained of for any want of integrity or punctuality.*

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't.
C. K. GARDNER.

BETHOUL REYNOLDS, Neville, Ohio.

It has been our duty frequently to remark on Mr. Barry's zeal to carry into effect Gen. Jackson's views in relation to the Post Office Department, and of the avidity for proscription which, on taking office, he was required to manifest. The case of the Massachusetts hoax is the most ludicrous illustration of the stipulated subserviency of the Postmaster General to the bad passions and sinister intentions of the Hero; but the case to which our attention is now called, furnishes another evidence of it, equally striking and disgraceful. Mr. Barry gives as a reason for reinstating Mr. Larkin, that he "*has the good wishes of the* WHOLE POPULATION, and has not been complained of for any want of integrity or punctuality." The removal of an officer thus confessedly meritorious and popular, and the appointment of a successor who, Mr. Barry admits, had not consented to accept it, can only be explained on the supposition that the proceeding was urged by one of those local junta of which the Executive is the instrument, and that Mr. Barry was as precipitate in his obedience as he had been in "Squire Blakesley's case."—But though the appointment of Mr. Reynold is alleged in Mr. G's. letter to have been obtained "without his consent," Mr. R. actually accepted the office. Yet Mr. Barry turns him out "*on the inference that [he declines.*"] Surely there is no parallel to this absurd prevarication, except Gen. Jackson's revocation of a consular commission, on the pretext that he had mistaken the *identity* of a gentleman, whose numerous recommendations had been before him for three or four months!

Mr. Gardner's letter appears to have been written at the Post Office Department, "*Office of Appointments.*" This is a new title. A New York paper suggests that a "*Department of Removals*" should also be established, and adds, "if any additional salaries are necessary, a draw can be made on the contingent fund."

From the Raleigh Register.

The intrigues made use of to get into office, are frequently so disgusting as to excite the animadversion of every reflecting citizen. When an indivivual is desirous of figuring in public concerns, an instantaneous change is wrought in his deportment. From a reserved individual, he becomes all condescension and affability. He is every thing or nothing at all—just what you please to have him. He tells his constituents he is incompetent to serve them, and in the same breath he intimates his ability to discharge the most Herculean undertaking, and boasts of his patriotism, his love of country, and his devotion to the people. To-day, he gives a pledge to pursue a certain course of conduct; to-morrow, he hears a different opinion expressed, and is requested to give a different pledge. He gives it, knowing the redemption of it cannot be demanded, until removed from the immediate sphere of his dependence. He will pledge himself to every man to pass or annul any law, which the caprice or whim of an individual may suggest. No matter whether a law be expedient or not; no matter whether it be adapted to suit the exigencies of the country, if required, he will vote to repeal it. It is refreshing, however, now and then, to observe a noble, manly deviation from the course which characterizes most of the politicians of the day. At a late election at Charleston, Mr. Grimke was a candidate for the office of intendant. He was not elected, yet the contest was a close one, his opponent having received a majority of only 73 votes out of 1040. On the eve of the election, he publicly declared that he was decidedly a friend of a moderate, gradual tariff of protection for the home manufacturer; that he was strongly opposed to Sunday mails; and that he was an ardent friend to the Temperance Society. On several other points he declared his sentiments in the most manly, dignified and energetic terms, disdaining all subterfuge, rejecting all compromise. More recently in Maryland, Mr. Raymond, the author of a treatise on political economy, pursued a similar free and independent course, for which he is entitled to public applause.

A vast difference is perceived between the contents of English newspapers and the matter that generally fills those of our country. An English paper would not be palatable to its readers, unless it was spiced with a murder, and garnished with robberies, rapes, &c. The taste of newspaper readers there is generally very much depraved and vitiated, from a constant use of this kind of fare. The sanguinary penal laws of its population, render it comparatively easy for the caterers for the public to obtain almost any quantity of these horrible tales, one of which is sufficient to satiate the longings of the lovers of the marvellous in America for a whole year. A case like Swearingen's, which will linger in the recollections of those in this country who have heard of it as long as they live, would, there, furnish two or three columns for the papers, live its day, and be forgotten as soon as some more atrocious offence occurred to throw *its* enormity in the shade. Our newspapers, saving now and then a little political acerbity, and with one or two infamous exceptions, are admirable vehicles of instruction and amusement, carrying intelligence and disseminating wholesome truths throughout the land—cheering the social fireside, enlivening the family breakfast, and affording chit chat for a whole day of business. *Alex. Gaz.*

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	steel, co. lb.	8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
sc. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	4x4½†
black salts	2 a 3½†	bars	5x5½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$31
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	7	Shot, all sz.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	7	upper, doz.	$30x36
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	50†	calf skins,	15 a 25
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1	Lard	5 a 6½
Biscuit, sea, b.	5 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	30 a 36†
Beer,	5 †	Nails, Ju. brs. 10d	6½†
Coals, bush.	4†	8	7½†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7½†
Copperas	2½ a 3½†	4	9 a 9½†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	60x62½
Irwin's	9x15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14x16†	Onions, bushl.	1½
Cotton Wool	10†	Paper	
Cassimeres,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3½†
3-4 Plaids, m. Ly.	10x11†	No. 3	2½ a 2¾†
4-4 Checks	12x14†	letter	2½ a 4†
5-4 Stripes	10x11†	crown wrap.	1½
Cot. yarn, lb n. 5.	28½†	medium do.	2 1-2
Flour, bbl.	$4 25a4 50†	paper hang's.	p. 87½75
Feathers	30†	Pork, fresh lb.	4 a 5
Flax, sentched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37½5*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	8 25 a 8 50†	do. Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12 50†	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9 †
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country	7½
Grain, wheat, bu	60x65†	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45x50†	Salt,	2 25 a 2 50†
corn	50†	Soap, in.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Slicers—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, 15,	$5½
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter gro.	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts. †
½ do.	1½†	leaf	5 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, V. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75†
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15†	imperial,	1,50a1,40†
green	5†	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2½a2½†	Wool,	22 a 46*
Bengal,	2½ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts†
plamished	100†	new	23a25½†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$57 50a38½	4-4 br. Sheetg,	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—*demand; ½ scarce; † plenty.

THE NEXT STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE.—BALTIMORE, October 14, 1829.

WE present herewith CLASS No. 7, for 1829, of the MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY, arranged on the ODD & EVEN SYSTEM, the drawing of which will take place in the city of Baltimore, on

WEDNESDAY, the 25th November.

HIGHEST PRIZE
10 THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000 Dolls is	10,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize of	400 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
1 prize of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
5 prizes of	100 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
10 prizes of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
20 prizes of	20 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
100 prizes of	10 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
100 prizes of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
6,000 prizes of	4 Dolls is	24,000 Dolls.
6,240 prizes, amounting to		39,000 Dolls.

Only 12,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not One Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in CASH, which, as USUAL at COHEN'S Office, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Whole Tickets $4 00 | Quarters $1 00
Halves 2 00 | Eighths 50 cents.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,
Baltimore.

☞ *The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, Oct. 14, 1829.—iwt21N.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets, his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cut

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6. 1829.

☞On motion of Henry Baldwin, Esq. THOMAS ROSS NEWBOLD was, on Monday last, admitted to practice as an Attorney in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny.

☞On motion of George Selden, Esq. on Tuesday, the 3d inst. Mr. CORNELIUS DARRAGH was admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the several Courts of Allegheny county.

Having no later foreign news than that which we published in our last paper, and not much domestic intelligence of a very interesting nature, we have been compelled to look to other sources for matter to fill our columns.

Presuming that, at a time when all eyes are fixed upon the *present* position of the Russians, in relation to Constantinople, some account of the earlier intercourse of these people with that city, would not be unacceptable, we have selected, from "Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," an account of the naval expeditions of the Russians in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. A retrospective view of the events of those early times, with a knowledge of the present state of affairs, cannot fail to impress upon the mind of the observer, a strong sense of the ever varying and wonderful changes in human affairs.

At the time of the former expeditions, the Russians were barbarous and uncivilized idolators, who sought to propitiate their savage deities by human sacrifices; and Constantinople, "the queen of cities," was inhabited by a polished, luxurious, and christian people. Since that time, more than seven centuries have elapsed: in the mean time, Constantinople has passed into the hands of the fierce and relentless Mussulmans, and the descendants of the followers of Ruric and of Igor, having forsaken the worship of their idol Peroun, and having embraced the benevolent doctrines of the mild religion of Jesus, now march to rescue the "city of Seven Towers," and of numerous temples, from the profane and profaning hands of the ferocious worshippers of Mahomet. A brief account of the early prediction, mentioned towards the close of the extract, cannot fail to attract the attention of our readers.

While we publish this extract, and admire the eloquence and industry of this most splendid of English historians, we cannot forbear to express our regret, that this splendid monument of his genius should so often be sullied with the sneers of the infidel.

Canal Navigation in Pennsylvania.

It appears, by a ltter in our paper to day, that the Canal is now ready for navigation from Lewistown to the mouth of the Juniata. We may therefore expect that the navigation will be open next spring from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, except about one hundred miles, from Blairsville to Lewistown. What effect will this produce upon the price of transportation from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh?

From Pittsburgh to Blairsville, by land, is forty-three miles, and carriage is *eight dollars* per ton.—By the Canal, the distance between the same places is seventy-three miles, and freight is *two dollars and forty cents* per ton. So that transportation by land costs at the rate of *eighteen and three-fourth cents per ton per mile*; while on the Canal it *only costs three and one-third cents per ton per mile.*

The probability is, that the freight on the Canal will be considerably reduced, but supposing it to continue as at present, we may make the following calculations:—The Canal reduces the land transportation, *two hundred* miles, and in its place substitutes *three* hundred miles of Canal Navigation.—Then three hundred miles on the Canal, at *three and one-third cents* per ton per mile, makes *ten dollars per ton*, and one hundred miles upon the turnpike, *eighteen and three-fourth cents* per ton per mile, makes eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents per ton. Total from Philadelphia, by the Canal and Turnpike, twenty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents per ton. Again, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, by land, three hundred miles, at eighteen and three-fourth cents *per ton* per mile, is fifty-six dollars and twenty-five cents. Difference in favor of Canal and Turnpike, twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lewistown, to his correspondents in Pittsburgh, dated 31st October, 1829:—

"As friends of Internal Improvement, I know you will be pleased to learn, that on Tuesday and Wednesday last we filled the Juniata Canal with water throughout. On Thursday, the *Juniata*, a handsome canal boat, passed from Mifflin-town through the *Long Narrows* to Lewistown, twelve miles, and returned the same evening, with about one hundred passengers. On yesterday she came up again, and is now waiting for the western and northern *members*, to carry them to the mouth of the river. The canal holds water beyond the expectation of every body."

☞The Rev. Mr. *Bascom*, Agent of the American Colonization Society, will deliver an Address in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, on Sabbath evening, 8th inst. at 6 o'clock, calling the attention of the citizens to the *object* and *claim* of the Society: after which, a collection will be taken up in aid of African colonization; and the usual liberality of the city is confidently expected on the occasion. On Monday evening, the 9th inst. at the same place, a meeting will be held, the object of which will be to re-organize the society in this place, and increase the list of subscription.

SCRAPS.

March of Intellect.—The Providence Journal states that a vessel lately arrived at Providence from North Carolina, whose crew from the Captain down to the cabin boy were unacquainted with writing or reading. The captain applied to the health officer to inform him to whom his vessel and cargo were consigned.

The Boston Gazette states that a mouse having been thrown into a cage of rattlesnakes in the New England Museum, on Tuesday, a cat broke through the glass and bore it off in triumph, herself unharmed. The rattlesnakes were probably enchained by surprise.

A pickpocket, named Moulin, tried to rob a gentleman of his purse as he was going into the Theatre Francaise. The stranger felt the pull at his pocket, but Moulin, without losing his presence of mind, quickened the motion of his hand, and extracted the purse. He immediately opened it and took out some silver to pay for a ticket. At the same moment the gentleman said to him, "Sir, you have taken my purse—give it back."—"*Troun de Diou!*" replied Moulin, in apparent astonishment, "are you quite sure?" Then looking attentively at the purse, he exclaimed "*Bagasse*—I really thought it was my own; upon honor I beg your pardon." At the same time he handed back the purse—and the bystanders imagined that he had taken it through accident.

Russia.—Balbi's recent estimate of the actual state of the Muscovite empire, gives superfices in square miles, 6,912 000; population, 60,000,000; revenue, $71,040,000 national debt, $231,000; army and navy, 1,039,000; ships of war, 130.

Map of the U. States.—Mr. Abraham Bradley, late Assisiant Postmaster General, has issued proposals to publish a map of the United States: in addition to many other improvements, all the post roads and post offices will be accurately delineated and distinguished.

"Stamp Duties on Receipts."

"I would," says Fox, "a tax devise,
That should not fall on me."—
"Then tax RECEIPTS," Lord North replies,
"FOR THOSE YOU NEVER SEE!"

Mr. Isaac Hill, in his own paper, says that "he possesses a standing in the nation, which his opponents and persecutors may envy, but cannot approach;" meaning doubtless, that he holds a fat office which they cannot get. *Prov. Jour.*

The N. Y. American suggests that men of character and capacity should be elected at the ensuing elections. The Courier objects to this, on the ground that such a course will be contrary to the usages of the party.

A provincial journal insists upon it that taking newspapers is an antidote to intemperate habits.—Another says, "so it is, if the subscription is paid for."

The best thing to be done when evil comes upon us, is not lamentation, but action: not to sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the remedy.

Passion, though eloquent, is not descriptive; and delights not in those details which make the essence of impressive writing.

A grey hair was espied among the raven locks of a fair friend of ours, a few days since. "Oh! pray, pull it out," she exclaimed. "If I pull it out, ten will come to the funeral," replied the lady, who had made the unwelcome discovery. "Pluck it out, nevertheless," said the dark-haired damsel, "it is no sort of consequence how many come to the funeral, provided they come in black."

Riddle.—There is a word which of itself signifies kindness, mutual benevolence, intimacy, good will:—take from it a letter; and the word is changed to denote wickedness, treachery, unkindness, ill-will, hatred:—strike from it a second letter, and it will indicate discovery, invention, acquisition, gain:—strike from it a third, and you have part of a fish:—a fourth, and it becomes a preposition denoting entrance, the place where any thing is present:—strike out another, and it leaves the reader alone, by himself, a single solitary being, without parent, home, or friends.

Selected for the Gazette.

MEMORIAL.

Of the Delegates of the Cherokee Nation to Congress.

CONTINUED.

"In acknowledgment for the protection of the U. States, and the consideration of guaranteeing to our nation for ever the security of our lands, &c. the Cherokee nation ceded by treaty a large tract of country to the U. S. and stipulated that the said Cherokee nation "will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual state, or with individuals of any state." These stipulations on our part have been faithfully observed, and ever shall be.

The right of regulating our own internal affairs, is a right which we have inherited from the Author of our existence, which we have always exercised, and have never surrendered. Our nation had no voice in the formation of the Federal compact between the states; and if the United States have involved themselves by an agreement with Georgia, relative to the purchase of our lands, and have failed to comply with it in the strictest letter of the compact, it is a matter to be adjusted between themselves; and, on no principle of justice, can an innocent people, who were in no way a party to that compact, be held responsible for its fulfilment; consequently, they should not be oppressed, in direct violation of the solemn obligations pledged by treaties for their protection.

It is with pain and deep regret we have witnessed the various plans which have been devised within a few years past, by some of the officers of the General Government, and the measures adopted by Congress, in conformity to those plans, with the view of effecting the removal of our nation beyond the Mississippi, &c. Without presuming to doubt the sincerity and good intentions of the advocates of this plan, we, as the descendants of the Indian race, and possessing both the feelings of the Indian and white man, cannot but believe that this system to perpetuate our happiness, is visionary, and that the anticipated blessings can never be realized. The history of the prosperous and improving condition of our people in the arts of civilized life and christianization, is before the world, and not unknown to you. The causes which have produced this great change, are to be traced from the *virtue, honor, and, wisdom* in the policy of the administration of the Great Washington, the Congress of the U. States, and the American people, the relationship and intercourse established by treaties, and our location in the immediate neighborhood of a civilized community—and, withal, occupying a country remarkable for its genial and salubrious climate, affording abundance of good water, timber, and a proportionate share of good land for cultivation.—If under all these advantages the permanent prosperity and happiness of the Cherokees cannot be realized, they never can be realized under any other location within the limits of the U. States.

We cannot but believe, that, if the same zeal and exertion were to be used by the General Government and the State of Georgia, to effect a mutual compromise in the adjustment of their compact, as has been and is now using to effect our removal, it could be done to the satisfaction of the people of Georgia, and without any sacrifice to the United States, &c. Why, then, should the power that framed the constitution of Georgia, and made the compact with the U. States, be not waived for the honor of the country, and the peace, happiness and preservation of a people, whose title to the soil they now occupy, is lost in the ages of antiquity; whose interests are becoming identified with those of the U. States, at whose call they are ever ready to obey in the hour of danger, &c.

We cannot admit that Georgia has the right to extend her jurisdiction over our territory, nor are the Cherokee people prepared to submit to her persecuting edict. We would, therefore, respectfully and solemnly protest, in behalf of the Cherokee nation, before your honorable bodies, against the extension of the laws of Georgia over any part of our territory, and appeal to the United States Government for justice and protection. The great Washington advised a plan, and afforded aid, for the general improvement of our nation, in agriculture, science and government. President Jefferson followed the noble example, and concluded an address to our delegation, in language as follows:—"I "sincerely wish you may succeed in your laudable "efforts to save the remnant of your nation, by a- "dopting industrious occupations, and a govern- "ment of regular law. *In this you may always re- "ly on the counsel and assistance of the U. States.*"

This kind and generous policy to meliorate our condition, has been blessed with the happiest results: our improvement has been without a parallel in the history of all Indian nations. Agriculture is every where pursued, and the interests of our citizens are permanent in the soil. We have enjoyed the blessings of Christian instruction; the advantages of education and merit are justly appreciated; a government of regular law has been adopted, and the nation, under a continuance of the fostering care of the United States, will stand forth as a testimony, that all Indian nations are not doomed to the fate which has swept many from the face of the earth. Under the present protection of the U. S. we have arrived at the present degree of improvement, and they are now to decide whether we shall continue as a people, or be abandoned to destruction.

In behalf, and under the authority of the Cherokee nation, this protest and memorial is respectfully submitted.

Washington City, Feb. 27, 1829.

Upon this Memorial Presient Jackson returned answer through the Secretary of War, in a letter, dated August, 1829, containing in substance, the following arguments:—That the rights of sovereignty claimed by the British Government, before the Declaration of Independence, had become vested respectively in the original states by the Declaration of Independence; that the Cherokee nation had been permitted to abide on their lands, and enjoy the right of their native soil, and no other title than mere *permission*, growing out *compacts* with the Cherokee nation;—What nonsense!! That the soil and use of it was suffered to remain with the Cherokees, while the Sovereignty abideth with the states within whose limits they were situated: (See the true import of the word sovereignty explained in a treatise following hereafter) That the U. States had engaged themselves in favor of the State of Georgia, to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands in the State of Georgia, *as soon as the same could peaceably and on reasonable terms be obtained*; that the Cherokees establishing a substantial government among themselves, *adverse to the will of Georgia*, was the principle cause, why the State of Georgia would no longer forbear with them!! That, although the General Government consider it as a demand of justice to afford them protection, and the occupancy of their soil, let the right of permitting the enjoyment of a separate Government, and of denying the exercise of sovereignty to the State of Georgia, cannot be admitted; and that, therefore, with regard to their application, no remedy can be perceived except that of the Cherokees removing beyond the Mississippi.

No wonder, after such a reply from the Executive of the U. States, that the Georgia and Alabama papers hail the advent of happy times, and insultingly exclaim, "we may now confidently look forward to the speedy acquisition of the delightful and valuable territory possessed by this *miserable race.*" But, let us hear what more respectable organs of nobler feelings, in States of higher standing, animadvert on the justness, solidity, and charability of those Presidential arguments; and also hear what the Cherokee nation themselves have to offer in reply to the decisions of our President Jackson.

"No other act," says the New York Statesman, "of the present Executive of the U. States thus far, involves consequences so interesting to humanity, and so closely connected with the character of our government. The removal of office-holders is nothing, and the making of new appointments is of little consequence. "a breath can make them as a breath has made." But a total change, as indicated in the statement referred to, in the character of our intercourse with a race dependent upon our justice and protection by the faith of treaties, cannot pass among those occurrences that die with the day that gave them birth. The writer in the Alabama Journal, congratulates the people of that state on the prospect they have of "speedily acquiring the Indian country." And how do they acquire it? By purchase? No. Is it a gift? No.—Do they amicably persuade the Indians that it is their interest to remove? No such thing.—But the President of the United States tells them, (and doubtless they remember the fearful energy of his threats,) "that an agency will no longer be retained in their present nation; that his *determination* "is to have their lands surveyed, and that the pro- "tection of the General Government will be with- "drawn from them, unless they remove." And thus their doom is sealed. They cannot resist such a determination. They have no physical force adequate to the protection of their property and their rights, and they must comply with whatever demand cupidity and avarice may make. Hitherto, they have clung with wavering confidence, but with the energy of despair, to the justice and magnanimity of the United States. Our avowed policy towards them has been that of protection; and though we have but little regarded our treaties with them, and though we have given them baubles for their possessions, and set up a string of beads as a sufficient compensation for millions of acres, we have nevertheless obtained their consent to the contract. But the style of treatment is now suddenly changed. Negociation has become tedious; they cleave to their lands and their country with inconvenient tenacity; and to end the discussion, the arm of power is raised, and they are told to depart! "Begone, you Indian dogs!" The mandate is peremptory; it stoops not to entreaty; it does not ask their consent, or contemplate their welfare. It dispenses with the council fire; it arrests at once the hand of the planter; it breaks up their villages, their schools, their churches, and sends them away from possessions which they hold from the "King of Kings." Thus these last remnants of the noble race, who linger amongst us, in their poverty and crushed spirits, the living monuments of the white man's wrong, are at last to be driven from their homes, and the tombs of their ancestors, to the wilds in the west.—What a contrast between this inhuman decision, and the philanthropic and manly message of the late Executive, when in 1826, the Georgians, with their madcap Governor, undertook not only to trample the Indians into the earth, but to beard the Government. But times have changed, and who is there now "to mourn for Logan." *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From the Cherokee Phenix.

By the letter of President Jackson, through the Secretary of War, to the Cherokee delegates, lately at Washington, upon the subject of Georgia extending her laws over a part of our territory, we are told in the plainest terms of which language is susceptible, that Georgia has a right to extend her laws over us, and consequently, the right to demolish the institutions which we have, with so much labor, founded upon the advice of Washington and Jefferson, two illustrious worthies, who stand pre-eminent and unsullied upon the page of American History. That many of the citizens of this great republic, will hear with astonishment, the unjust measures of that State to wrest from us the little remainder of lands left us by her rapacity, and the President's readiness and zeal to co-operate in these measures, cannot be doubted, &c.: but whatever he may say, or on whatever side he may be, our rights and privileges are still the same. We are told that Georgia has derived her pretended power over us, from the treaty of '83, by which all the rights of Sovereignty pertaining to Great Britain, became vested respectively in the original States of this Union. Her *Sovereignty over her territorial limits, excluded from* OTHER POWERS *the right of taking possession, and occupying uninhabited lands, which was confided to her alone, and tantamount to* THIS RIGHT ONLY, *was the issuing of Royal Charters*, and was derived by discovery; but as the lands were occupied by the natives, she extinguished their title by *treaties*. But did any right pertain to Great Britain to extend her legislation over the Cherokees, and to declare all their laws and usages void? She never pretended such a right. She treated them as a distinct sovereign people, possessing the right to govern themselves, provided their regulations were not trespassing on any connecting principles they might have established by treaty. *(To be continued.)*

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The committees having chiefly reported, the "tug of war" between the "old lights" and the new has commenced, and the question is to be settled whether trees and stones, and arbitrary divisions of land, with almost as senseless herds of black slaves, or the free-tax paying inhabitants of the state shall have political power. Very important events will grow out of this convention, and their effect will not be confined to Virginia. We hope and believe, that the free population of this state will be adopted as the basis of representation in the popular branch of the legislature—indeed, it cannot be *popular* without it; but perhaps the senate may be apportioned to "federal numbers," in which three-fifths of the slaves are counted. If the latter may stand as a peace offering to the departing power of the old lights, we would let them have it—in a few years, under a liberal constitution, the free population of middle and western Virginia will be so increased, that the power in the senate, derived from slaves, will not be injuriously felt. And then will the *tacticians* who have kept Virginia back half a century, compared with New York and Pennsylvania, dissappear, and give place to practical men—then will roads and canals be made, domestic manufactures encouraged, and a free and virtuous and laborious people give wealth and power and security to the commonwealth. The "old families," as they are called—persons much partaking of the character of the old nobility of France, imbecile and incorrigible, will pass away—and a healthful and happy, bold and intelligent middle class rise up to sweeten and invigorate society, by rendering labor honorable; and "Richmond" will not any longer be ALL Virginia, as a distinguished gentleman used to proclaim that it was, in matters of politics or policy. The moral effects of these things over the slave population of Virginia, and in the adjacent states, are hardly to be calculated. The presence of numerous slaves is incompatible with that of a numerous free population; and it is shown that the labor of the latter, in all the important operations of agriculture or the arts, except the cultivation of cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice, (as at present carried on,) is the cheapest and the best. And in truth, it would not perhaps be straining the facts too far, to express an opinion, that the greatest question before the Virginia convention is, the perpetual duration of negro slavery or the increase of a generous and free white population. *Niles.*

From the National Gazette.

To the Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—At a public meeting held in the Hall of the Franklin Institute, on the evening of the 21st inst. we were appointed to solicit aid to the funds of the American Colonization Society.

The most powerful, and, we trust, the most effectual appeal which can be made to your philanthrophy, is the highly interesting *fact* that the owners of upwards of *six hundred slaves*, have generously offered to emancipate them, as soon as funds are provided for their transportation, with their own consent, to the well established, and prosperous colony of Liberia.

It is therefore your privilege to be instrumental, not only to secure the freedom of these degraded persons, but to preserve from bondage their offspring, throughout all future time.

Can a nobler purpose be recommended to your beneficence? Can a purer service be rendered toward an abject portion of your fellow beings?—We think not: and judging from your characteristic liberality, we feel confident that you will assist in the accomplishment of this work of Justice and of Mercy.

In reference to the efforts of the American Colonization Society, we would respectfully submit our opinion, that they have conferred distinguished benefits upon Africa herself; upon many of her descendants who have been restored from this country to her soil, and will continue to improve the condition of thousands of the colored population, by elevating them to the enjoyment of the blessings of freemen in the land of their fathers.

We humbly trust, and fully believe, if the Society be amply sustained, it will ultimately put an end to the odious and foreign traffic in human flesh, and contribute more effectually to promote and ensure the abolition of the institution of slavery in the United States, than any plan that has hitherto been divised.

Thus impressed and convinced, we earnestly and affectionately invite, toward that association, the patronage of every friend to the African race, and implore for its success the especial favor of Divine Providence.

Wm. White,	J. K. Mitchell,
Roberts Vaux,	George W. Blight,
B. W. Richards,	James Bayard,
Thomas C. James,	Elliott Cresson.

Philadelphia, Oct. 22, 1829.

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* This settlement is situated at the mouth of the Montserado river, and contains upwards of fifteen hundred inhabitants, who enjoy, and participate in the management of a free government. The soil is fertile, and the climate congenial to their constitutions. The colonists have established relations of friendship and trade with the native chiefs, more than an hundred of whose children have been sent to Liberia, for instruction in the schools established there.

The colonists themselves shipped last year upwards of seventy thousand dollars worth of produce. A respectable merchant in this city has two vessels engaged in the trade with Liberia, and it is understood that more extensive commercial connections will soon be formed between that port and this. In New England, at New York and Baltimore, capital is advantageously employed in like enterprises with the colony and the adjacent part of the coast.

Foreign News.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, October 27.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship Corinthian, Capt. Chadwick, from London, we have received London dates of 30th September, evening, Liverpool letters of the 28th, and a London Price Current of the 30th diem. The C. has 24 cabin passengers.

Nothing was said of a change of Ministry, and the accounts relative to affairs in the east were similar to those per Sully.—The Times of the 30th, remarking on the rumored armistice, says that they did not intend to throw doubt on the fact itself, but to show that all beyond the bare statement of the suspension of hostilities was the result of mere conjecture. Every thing that has since occurred confirms the truth of the remark which we then (on the 25th) made. It now appears that there was, properly speaking, no formal conclusion of an armistice for a special period of time, but that the Russian General consented to a temporary suspension of hostilities during the progress of the negociations which the helplessness of the Sultan compelled him to solicit.

Should the negociations either be broken off or protracted beyond the patience of the Russian Commander, the latter may resume operations without the necessity of any formal notice, and in that case the Cossacks would soon be at the gate of Constantinople. Such a lamentable result, however, it is not expected to occur. From the readiness with which General Diebitsch arrested his victorious march to enter upon negociations, and the general confidence reposed in his Imperial Master's professions of moderation, which, we repeat, he has as yet done nothing to belie, it is still believed that peace, on reasonable terms, will supersede any necessity of alluding again to the duration or rupture of the armistice."

London, Sept. 29th.—We understand that letters are in town, by the Hamburgh steamboat, from Adrianople, dated the 8th inst. in which it is stated that the Turkish commissioners had gone back to the capital, after having come to an agreement with the Russian General on all the points of the preliminary treaty, except one—namely that which related to the indemnity; and in this Count Diebitsch affirmed that his powers did not permit him to make any modification. The Turkish commissioner declared that it was impossible to admit the claims of the Russians to the extent described, and therefore begged to go to Constantinople for fresh instructions.—They were accompanied by a corpse of Russian cavalry as an escort. They were allowed by Count Diebitsch till the 13th, to accede to the indemnity clause of the preliminary treaty; but not arriving by that time he declared his intention to prosecute the war with the utmost vigor.

Capitulation of General Barradas confirmed.—A passenger in the Louisiana, who arrived at New Orleans on the 7th ult. from Vera Cruz, informs us that Gen. Barradas came to New Orleans in the same vessel with himself, together with several of his officers, for the purpose of chartering transports to take his men from Tampico to Havana. Gen. B. capitulated on the 12th of September, after five successive engagements, having lost nearly half his men by the combined operation of sickness and the Mexican arms.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

From the Baltimore American.

Winan's Car.—In the Liverpool Chronicle of the 26th Sept. we find the following paragraph, relative to the Railroad Car invented by Mr. Winan:

Railway Experiments.—On Wednesday, several gentlemen assembled on the level piece of Railway between Edgehill and the Wavertree road, to witness the trial of railway carriage wheels, on Mr. Winan's principle. The carriage and wheels weighed 0 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 3 lbs. and was loaded w. pig iron 3 0 1 21 making a total of weight } 3 11 2 24 to be moved, }

A contrivance for ascertaining the requisite power or weight to move the above was used, that had previously obtained the sanction of two eminent engineers, and every means resorted to, to obtain a fair and impartial result, being assisted by the overlookers, and some men from the company's depot, to keep the railway clear and clean. The carriage and weight were moved along the road at various speeds, and with 10 lbs. 12 lbs. 15 lbs. 17 lbs. and 19lbs.: from which the following proportionate results were deduced:

1lb.	moved	234	and kept it moving	4½	miles pr. hour.
1lb.	"	470	" "	3	" "
1lb.	"	616	" "	2½	" "

When motion was first given by other power to the carriage, then

1 lb. with 617 kept it moving 4½ miles per hour.
1 lb. with 800 kept it moving.

When 12 lb. 12 oz. and upwards were used to bring the carriage and load forward, it invariably gained in speed.

On the whole, the results were highly satisfactory, and from them it would appear, that a horse's work on the rail-road, at a slow speed, may be brought to approximate much nearer to his work on a canal, than perhaps had been generally imagined. One point seemed to be fully established, that this principle has greater advantages under a quick speed than under a slow one, for, when considerable speed was given at first, by other power, the speed was better kept up or increased by the respective weights, than when tried under a slow speed.

From the above it will be seen that rating the power of a horse at 120 lbs. the result will be equal to 33 tons drawn by a single horse at the speed of two and a half miles per hour.

A line from a gentleman living in the township of Aurora, Portage county, informs us that 175 tons of Cheese have been made in that township this season.

This is a sufficient proof of the industry of the inhabitants of Aurora, and especially the fair sex, if the old song be applicable, that

"While the husbandman followed the plough,
The wife plied her hand in the dairy."

Admitting this cheese to be worth 5 cents per lb. it produces $16,600—This speaks volumes upon the internal wealth and future greatness of our State, and applies the more readily if we recollect that but 25 years have elapsed since the first improvements were commenced in this part of the State, and only about 50 years since the "pioneers" of Ohio landed at Marietta.

Cleaveland Herald.

Hardy Kinds of Olives.—Two new species of the olive have been discovered in the southern district of the Chimea: this discovery will render it practicable to rear this useful tree in much more northerly climes than has been hitherto possible.—The shoots, which were planted in the botanical garden of Nikita, have lived through one of the hardest winters ever known, though the severity of the weather would have been fatal to the French or Italian olive. *English paper.*

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

November 3, Manager.
" " Benjamin Franklin.
" " Pioneer.
" " Reindeer.
" " Blacksnake.
" " Jackson.

DEPARTED.

November 2, Pittsburgh & Blairsville Packet.
" " Franklin.
" " Walker.
" 3, Manager.
" 4, Gen. Marchand.
" 5, Reindeer.
" " Blacksnake.
" " Jackson.

"Hail, holy flame! Hail, sacred tie,
That binds two gentle souls in one:
On equal wings their troubles fly,
In equal streams their pleasures run."

MARRIED, On the 22d of October last, by the Rev. Mr. Kemmerer, Mr. *David Burkett*, to Miss *Sarah*, daughter of the late Wm. Rippey, all of this city.

Died,

On Thursday morning, the 24th ult. Mr. JOHN SMYTH, in the 74th year of his age, a native of Ireland, from the county Monaghan, and an old inhabitant of this city.

THOMAS ROSS NEWBOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Market street, under the Pittsburgh Reading Rooms. Nov. 6—3*

JUST RECEIVED,

AT THE NEW LOOKING GLASS AND PRINT STORE,
No. 7, Fifth street, near Market street.

A FRESH invoice of *Splendid Engravings*, comprising a variety of subjects; such as Landscapes, Portraits, Heads, Sea Views, Flowers, Carricatures, (English and French,) suitable for framing; the Port Folio, Scrap Book, Work Boxes, Fine Screens, &c.

ALSO,

Several pairs of very richly Gilt Mantel and Pier Looking Glasses, with a variety of handsome Toilets, one and two drawers, swings, flutes, &c.

Merchants constantly supplied with Mahogany and stained goods, with Tablets, at the lowest wholesale prices. Nov. 6.—3t*

NEW FUR AND CAP STORE
No. 66 Wood Street, 3d door above Fourth.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened the above Store, and has now on hand a large assortment of

CAPS,

Wholesale and Retail, on the most accommodating terms. The following form a part of the Stock, viz:—Sup. Dyed Otter, Dyed Fur Seal, Nat'l do. Dyed Muskrat, Patent Leather, Morocco, Dyed Rackoon, Dyed and Natural Nutria, Black Hair Seal, Grey do., Cloth, Leopard Seal, &c. &c. CAPS. Misses' Chinchilla, Fur Seal, and Muskrat TURBANS. *,* FUR COLLARS, TOBACCO POUCHES, and Patent Leather STOCKS.

LILLIBRIDGE'S PATENT
COMPOSITION HINGE STOCKS.

JOHN SIBBET.

N. B.—Country Merchants supplied on the most reasonable terms. ☞FURS and SKINS BOUGHT, or taken in exchange.
October 6—6t.

GREENAWALT & COVER

NO. 48, WOOD STREET two doors above the Pittsburgh Hotel, have just received a new and splendid assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, L'Epine, and Plain Watches; Gold, Plated, Gilt and Steel Chains; Gold Seals and Keys; Gold Breast Pins; Ear and Finger Rings; Ever Pointed Silver Pencils; Silver Edge and Plated Castors and Candle Sticks; Britannia Coffee and Tea Sets; a variety of Fancy Goods, such as Bracelets, Clasps & Buckles; and a small lot of Musical Boxes; also, a lot of Gentlemen's Canes. A general assortment of Spectacle Glasses, white convex, concave and plain; green and blue, of various shades, concave and plain. Also, a few eight day Clocks.

Watches and Clocks carefully repaired and warranted.
November 3—tf.

LOST.

ON Monday, the 2d inst. between the house of G. Adams, First street, and the warehouse of J. Park, Second street, a Glass Receipt Book, the property of F. Lorenz. The finder shall have a reward of One Dollar, on returning it to G Adams. Nov. 6—3t.

LOST,

ON Wednesday morning last, a young liver and white colored Pointer DOG, with a long tail, chain collar, and answers to the name of "Dash." He is slightly lame, from an unhealed wound in the inner part of his thigh.—The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving him at this office. Nov. 6—3"

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
3d November, 1829.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. for the last six months.—The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.
Nov. 6—3. *Cashier.*

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE Citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity are respectfully informed that the subscriber has opened an INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, in Third Street, No. 82½, between Wood and Market streets, directly opposite the Hay-Scales.

☞The proprietors of manufactories and hotels, or merchants and families, may be supplied with assistants; and clerks, teachers, laboring men, servants, &c. may procure situations by applying at the office.

J. WILLIAMS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—w3

THE MONONGAHELA AND COAL HILL TURNPIKE.

AT an Election for President, Treasurer, and six Managers of "The Monongahela and Coal Hill Turnpike Company," held at the house of Isaac Hill, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November, 1826, the following persons were duly elected, viz:

President—Henry Holdship.
Treasurer—Wm. Graham, Jr.
Managers—H. Beltzhoover, Noble Calhoun, Dr. Joseph Curry, F. Bausman, John M'Kee, James S. Craft.

H. BELTZHOOVER, Pres't.
FRED'K BAUSMAN, Sec'y, pro tem.
Nov. 6—3t.

Tin Plate.

THE Subscribers offer for sale tin plate of a superior quality, on reasonable terms.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—3t.

STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Deer township, about two months ago, a red mahley cow, with a white face, a boat five or six years old; has no ear marks.

BENJAMIN MILLER.
Nov. 3, 1829.—3t*

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of O'Leary & Bailey, Glass-Cutters, trading under the term of the "Franklin Cut Glass Manufactory," will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 20th day of November. Therefore, all persons having any demands against the said firm, will please present them for settlement, and those indebted, to settle their accounts with either of the subscribers.

WILLIAM O'LEARY.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
November 6—3t*

SULPHATE OF QUININE,

WARRANTED PURE, at a reduced price. Also, PRUSSIC ACID, CROTON OIL, SOLIDIFIED COPAIVA, &c. just received at the New Drug and Chemical Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
November 3, 1829—3*

New Fall & Winter Goods.

A. WAY & Co.

No. 47 MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received from the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, (purchased at very reduced prices,) a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, & AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

On consignment from the manufactory,
"*Harmony*" *Cloths, Cassinetts, Flannels, Blankets, &c.*

ALSO,—"ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
WARRANTED GENUINE STAMP,

Imported direct from the manufactory in Holland, which will be sold by the piece or a less quantity, to suit purchasers, at the Philadelphia or New York prices. Oct. 6—8tw

GROUND CAMWOOD,

Ground Campeachy Logwood, Fustic, Turmeric, Blue Vitriol, Crude Tartar, &c

JUST RECEIVED at the New Drug and Color Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3—3*

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR,

CREAM TARTAR, Camphor, Crude and Refined Borax, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Calcined Magnesia, &c. just received at the New Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

November 3, 1829—4t*

FRESH FLOUR.

150 BBLS. Superfine FLOUR, direct from the Mill, "O. Dodge" brand, just received and for sale by

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 23—w3t.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

GUM COPAL, GLUE,

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, Lamp Black, Spanish Whiting, English Venetian Red, Chinese Vermillion, Putty, &c. for sale at the Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth & Wood str'ts.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

November 3—4t*

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co.

Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w8t

HIDES.

250 N. ORLEANS SALTED HIDES for sale by JOHN RAMSEY,

Oct. 30—w4t *Mansion House.*

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 13, 1829.

AN ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this institution will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 16th November next, to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Oct. 20—w4t. Cashier.

BURSON'S REFINED TABLE SALT.

A SUPPLY of this superior article, put up in boxes of convenient size for retail, just received and for sale by the dozen.

M'KEE, CLARKE & Co.

Oct. 23—w3t.

FRANKLIN

Cut Glass and Watch Crystal

MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continne the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29—w6mo*.

The American Builder's Companion;

OR, A SYSTEM OF ARCHITECTURE, particularly adapted to the present style of building. Sixth Edition, corrected and enlarged. By Asher Benjamin. A few copies for sale by

LUKE LOOMIS & Co.

Nov. 3—3t. No. 98, Wood street.

FRESH DRUGS, &c.

THE subscriber, having returned from the east, offers for sale, an additional supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. on the most favorable terms.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Corner of Sixth & Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3—4t*

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LUKE LOOMIS & CO.

AGENTS FOR THE AUTHOR.

Have rec'd their fall supply of the 10th edition of

DYER'S

SELECTION of SACRED MUSIC,

WHICH will be sold, at retail and by the dozen, at the Philadelphia prices.

No. 98 Wood street, Nov. 3—3t.

CANAL MEETING.

A MEETING of "The Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal Company" is hereby called, to be held at the Court-House, in Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 12th of November, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. A general attendance of the members is particularly requested.

CHARLES SHALER,
A. LACOCK,
THOMAS HENRY,
JOHN DICKEY,
B. CHEW, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

WM. G. DAVIS & CO.

MAIN STREET, BLAIRSVILLE,

WILL attend to Receiving, Storing, and Forwarding Merchandise of every description which may be confided to their care, to be conveyed by either the canal or land carriage.

ALSO,

A general Agency & Commission Business.

Blairsville, Oct. 30—7t

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY,

AND

COBB'S SPELLING BOOK,

FOR SALE BY LUKE LOOMIS & Co.

No. 98 Wood street. Oct. 30—4t

PITTSBURGH FILES, STEEL,

AND CARPETINGS.

JUST received and on hand, 1000 yards of all kinds of stripe, check, plaid, and assorted wool and low priced rag carpeting; 500 yards cross barred, striped, check, and plain country flannels; 100 pieces of Pittsburgh manufactured and other sheetings; 2,000 lb. of do. blister steel.

Also, constantly on hand, a large supply of

BROADMEADOW & Co's FILES & RASPS,

And a full supply of cotton yarns, candlewick, corded cotton, cotton check plaid; green and white flint glassware; window glass; patent tubs and buckets, and a fine assortment of

DRY GOODS.

QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

All which will be sold low for cash.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 30.—3t

WANTED,

TO obtain subscribers to some of the most popular periodical works in the western country, TWO OR THREE YOUNG MEN, of unexceptionable moral character, good address, and tolerably well acquainted with literature. To such gentlemen as are qualified for the business, the most liberal encouragement will be given.

☞Inquire of the Printer, or at Griffith's Hotel, Wood street. Oct. 30—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having received a few hundred dollars for work done on Section No. 18 Ligonier line Pennsylvania canal, will pay, at the house of S. M'Anulty, Blairsville, on the seventh day of Nov. next, the fifty two laborers who, in the month of January last, received memorandum notes of the balances due them for work done on Dam No. 3, and Locks on the Kiskeminetas and Conemaugh line, which work he was prevented from completing, and was therefore unable at that time to pay his laborers. Those who do not receive this information in season, can have their pay on the first Monday in January next, by forwarding their memorandum notes to the above places.

S. R. RICHARDS.

October 30, 1829—3t*

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. KERR HAS JUST RECEIVED, (per mail stage,) *from Philadelphia,* a

Fashionable FALL HAT.

ALSO,

A NEW STYLE HEAD DRESS.

Ladies are respectfully invited to call and see them.

No. 41 Diamond, Oct. 23—3t

ATLANTIC SOUVENIR,

FOR 1830.

IN SPLENDID BINDING,

FOR SALE BY
LUKE LOOMIS & Co.

Oct. 27—3t *No. 98 Wood street.*

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone

MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop,* having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

SUBSCRIPTION

For encouraging the introduction of the culture of the Grape Vine into the United States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long-Island, six miles from New York, on the road to Fort Diamond, where he now has, in full cultivation, a Vineyard of forty acres of ground, containing a stock of 65,000 Grape Vines, and a Nursery of 72,000 Grape Vine Roots, comprising sixty-two varieties, selected in Europe, between 40 and 50 degs. north latitude, and having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the departments of Gironde, Lot, and Garonne, in France, 45 deg. north latitude, proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of April next.* The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the Roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12 1-2 cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12 1-2 cents for less than 1000; and 18 cts. for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.—*Letters not received unless post paid.*

Mr. Loubat has selected the following species as the best; the choice of which is left to subscribers.

Table Grapes, or for making Strong Wine.

WHITE.

1, Alicante; 2, Robin Eyes, with big clusters; or, Œil de Tour, grosgrain; 3, do Melting, *(or foudant.)* 4, Sweet Guillant, 5, Muscat; do. Frontignan; 7, Muscadelle, from the river *Lot;* 8, Malvoisie; 9, Tokay; 10, Syrian; 11, Constantia; 12, Maaga; 13, Meillers.

RED.

14, Large Muscat; 15, Malvoisie; 16, Red Foot, Pied Rouge;) 17, Black Hambourg; 18, Constantia.

FOR WINE.—WHIE.

19, Auvergnat; 20, Blanquette; 21, Doucinelle; 22, Pan de Dame; 23, Olivette; 24, Doucette; 25, Plant de Reine; 26, Burgundy; 27, Morillion; 28, Madere; 29, Bourgelas; 30, Picardan; 31, Chalesse; 32, Pause.

RED.

33, Claret; 34, Auvergnat; 35, St. Jean; 36, Jacobin; 37, Meunier; 38, Pineau; 39, Pritanier; 40, Teinturier; 41, Bourgignon; 42, Bouteillant; 43, Suisse; 44, St. Antoine; 45, Gamet Noir.

FOR THE TABLE ONLY.—WHITE.

46, Chasselas, from Fontainebleau; 47, do. Golden; 48, do. Cracking; 49, do. Musk; 50, Muscat Lezarde; 51, do. Small Berries; 52, do. d'Alexandria, 53, do. from Jura; 54, Sauvignon.

RED.

55, Chasselas; 56, do. Violet; 57, Muscat, Rouge; 58, do. Violet; 59, Muscat Grey; 60, Damas Violet; 61, do. of Poquet; 62, Early Magdelen.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM, Jr. will receive subscriptions.

Oct. 27.—3t

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK,

At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to

DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 25, 1829.

Flaxseed Meal, or Ground Oil Cake,

A VERY cheap and superior article of food for cows, horses, &c. will be delivered at any place in the city, at 75 cents per barrel, or sold very low at the mill, by the barrel. Orders may be left at the store of M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Front street, or at the Oil Mill, in Bayardstown.

Oct. 23.—6tw

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 13, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On SATURDAY, November 14, 1829.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

60 NUMBER LOTTERY—9 DRAWN BALLOTS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,010	4,010
10	1,000	10,000
10	600	6,000
10	500	5,000
10	400	4,000
10	300	3,000
29	200	5,800
51	100	5,100
51	90	4,590
51	80	4,080
51	70	3,570
102	60	6,120
102	50	5,100
102	40	4,080
204	30	6,120
1122	20	22,440
11475	10	114,750
15394 prizes		$273,763
20825 blanks—36220 tickets		

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves,* $5; *Quarters,* $2,50; *Eighths,* $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

☞ Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to, or address

GEO. A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Oct. 30, 1829.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

GUNS—GUNS!

JUST RECEIVED, on consignment, a case of double and single barrel GUNS, which are offred for sale very low, at B. DARLINGTON'S Hardware Store, No. 49 Market street.

October 13—1mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the Rev. *John Riddell,* late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to Benjamin Kelso, or William Sturgeon, on or before the 1st of December next; and all persons having claims against said estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said Benjamin Kelso or William Sturgeon, for settlement.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJ. KELSO,

Oct. 13—4t*

NATIONAL HOTEL.

112 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

OPPOSITE THE CITY HOTEL.

J. RIPLEY, formerly of the United States' Hotel, at Hartford, Connecticut, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above splendid establishment, which has undergone a complete alteration in painting and fixtures, and is furnished in the most modern style, with new and elegant furniture, beds, bedding, and mattresses, and is now opened for the reception of company. Private parlors are elegantly fitted up for ladies and gentlemen, travelling either for business or pleasure, and for men of business, particularly, its location affording advantages not inferior to any Hotel—and from the experience of the proprietor and his family, he feels a confidence in saying that the general arrangement of the interior will be such as to compete with any establishment in the city, and no exertions shall be wanting to render the stay of all its patrons perfectly agreeable. Oct. 16.—1m.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.

Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

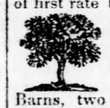
FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

☞**A FARM FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared; upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



☞The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON, } *Ex'rs.*
BENJAMIN KELSO,

October 13, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz,* Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant,* Zelienople.

July 28.—w3m.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville: Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by L. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore.* Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th inst. an apprentice to the Glass-blowing business, named Thomas Robinson, aged about 18 years. All persons are forwarned against harboring him. The above reward but no charges will be paid to any person bringing him back to the subscribers.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 30—3t*

French, German, and American

GOODS.

JUST received, a large variety of Fancy Articles, suitable for the city and country trade, and for the approaching *Christmas and New Year's* Sales, viz:—

200 cards of pearl, wax, cut glass, medallion and other beads; 150 cards of assorted watch chains, guard chains, seals, keys, &c. 50 cards of toy watches; 40 doz. pocket looking glasses; 30 doz. handsome ivory and other assorted snuff-boxes; 50 dozen large and small pocket books; 30 packs 4 1-2, 5 & 6lb. pins; 10 doz. green and white spectacles; 25 doz. needle cases; 25 doz. breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, &c. 250 doz. assorted Spanish shell, long, tuck, side and pocket combs; 25 thousand assorted needles, &c. and will be sold at a small advance to country merchants, pedlers, &c.

ISAAC HARRIS.

October 30.—3t

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Alleghany, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20,00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent.

Oct. 20—tf.

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of 4th and Wood sts.

July 17.—4mo.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN

Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Manngers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

TO RENT,

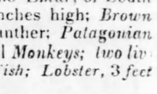
A BRICK HOUSE in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,

Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 32.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R B CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emur,* or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger,* or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,

FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a farther description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE.

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream clored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 6—wtf